





To-day's  
Advertisements.

## INSURANCE HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.  
General Managers.  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.

DOUGLAS JONES,  
Secretary.  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LD.

W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Agent.  
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

A. S. GARFITT,  
Acting Secretary.  
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
YANTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
LIMITED.

GEO. L. TOMLIN,  
Secretary.  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

W. H. T. DAVIS,  
Local Manager.  
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9752]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
No. 406.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.  
By Command,  
J. H. LOCKHART STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1899. [9932]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Four Lots of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsui, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor to Her Majesty the QUEEN for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Mong Kok Tsui	111 110 50 50	5,300	26	1,350
2	"	111 110 50 50	5,300	26	1,350
3	"	111 110 50 50	5,300	26	1,350
4	"	111 110 50 50	5,300	26	1,350

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
No. 421.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 3.30 P.M., are published for general information.  
By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1899. [9942]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 3.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor to Her Majesty the QUEEN for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Mount Gough	190 120 145 141	39,000	87	1,140
2	"	210 120 150 125	51,850	100	1,310

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship  
"DIOMED."  
Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant.  
For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9212]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KASHING."  
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9322]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAICHING."  
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9972]

To-day's  
Advertisements.

## ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 52, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-NIGHT, the 1st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9632]

THE MUTUAL STORES  
(SUB AGENTS LIPTON LIMITED.)  
26, 28 & 30, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.  
JUST ARRIVED.  
"SILVER SHIELD BRAND"  
OF  
AMERICAN CANNED FRUIT.  
EQUAL TO ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN PUT ON THE MARKET.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KANAGAWA MARU,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 7th instant, will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, and THURSDAY, the 10th instant, both days at 10 A.M.  
All claims must reach the undersigned before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9962]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamship  
"STENTOR,"  
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st ulto.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
Goods undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 8th instant.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9972]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KUMSANG,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge, or remaining on board after Noon, the 4th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [9912]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
[It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, and not to the Editor. Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. While the policy of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not intend to assume any responsibility for opinions thus expressed.]

TO ADVERTISERS.  
[Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue, not later than 10 o'clock, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper. Advertisements and notices of public interest are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued. The Hongkong Telegraph is the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be heard on application.]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.  
ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.  
THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.  
WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.  
Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture—  
"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BIRTH.  
On the 28th of July, at Shanghai, the wife of O. A. MADAR, of a daughter.

THE Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.  
FRANCE AND RUSSIA.  
LONDON, July 30th.  
The telegram from the Cur to Prince Louis Napoleon which caused a sensation in Paris is officially declared to be a fabrication.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.  
Mr. Chamberlain speaking in the House of Commons said that the latest franchise proposals were a real advance, and that President Kruger having invited friendly advice from Great Britain, he suggested those proposals should be submitted to a Joint Committee of experts to be reported upon. The proposals conferred real and substantial representation on the Uitlanders and he hoped for a peaceful solution of the difficulty Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords spoke on similar lines. A doubt is raised in official quarters in Pretoria of the acceptability of the Joint Enquiry, unless all pending questions are included.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.  
The Peace Conference at the Hague has been formally closed. Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Japan and China have not signed the arbitration or other conventions.

CRICKET.  
The Match Australia v. Sussex ended in a draw.

TYPHOON WARNING.  
OBSERVATORY REPORT.  
The Observatory report says—  
On the 1st at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen in the Sea of Japan, fallen on the China coast and over the Philippines. Pressure is slightly in defect over the E. coast of China, and normal in the South. Gales light for E. winds in the North, and for S.W. winds in the South. FORECAST—Light to moderate S.W. winds; fair to showery.

WARNING FROM MANILA.  
The following telegram has been courteously forwarded to us by U. S. Consul General R. Wildman—  
MANILA OBSERVATORY,  
August 1st, 10 a.m.  
Depression far out in Pacific, East of Luzon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.  
THE S. S. *Kanagawa Maru* spoke the British ship *Redal*, of Liverpool, in Lat 9° 28' N. Long 109° 39' E. wishing to be reported well.

DR. LUNHOLM has been appointed from the 1st inst. Legal Adviser and Translator of Japanese Documents to the Yokohama International Committee.

DR. MARCUS, who was for several years in the Hongkong Government Civil Hospital—fact, he was pensioned from there—taken over from the 1st of this month the position held by Dr. Silva as Customs doctor at Macao.

It is reported in Shanghai that the British Government has, as was to be expected, withdrawn its opposition to the extension of the French Settlement there, for which the Count de Bouteville has been so long negotiating.

THE total number of foreign residents of Nagasaki is at present 160, composed of 90 Europeans, 20 Russians, 17 Americans, 124 French, 20 Germans, 27 Austrians, 13 Dutch, 19 Danes, 2 Swedes, 1 Italian, 6 Spaniards, 7 Chinese.

THE amount of the notes issued by the Bank of Japan has been gradually decreasing of late. The total value now in circulation stands at 197,000,000 yen.

THE man Miller arrested in connection with the tragedy in China town, Yokohama, is alleged to have made a confession of guilt. A charge of wilful murder will be preferred against him in the local courts.

LEUNG FAI, a boatman, at the Magistracy this morning, pleaded "guilty" that he unlawfully did have a lighted fire on board of his boat while loaded with kerosene oil, in Victoria Harbour, and was fined \$40. Leung Wa Shing, for a similar offence was fined \$25.

A Gazette extraordinary was issued yesterday afternoon containing the Governor's assent, given in the name and on behalf of the Queen, to the Ordinance to continue the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1899. The Ordinance was passed at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council and refers to the issue of bank notes.

It is stated that, in consideration of the fact that the revised treaties with France and Austria-Hungary do not go into force until August 4th, the foreign residents will not be considered liable for local taxes prior to that date. An instruction in that sense has been issued to the authorities in Tokyo, and we (*Japan Mail*) may assume that the rule will be uniformly applied.

Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co.'s chartered steamer *Yungtze*, which left here yesterday for New York via Suez Canal, takes over 12,000 tons of cargo from the Far East, which is a record cargo for any one bottom. In Hongkong she took in over 7,000 tons in 4 days, which is remarkably quick time, and Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co.'s stevedores are to be congratulated on the smart piece of work.

THE Japanese gunboat *Takao*, left Shanghai on the 25th ulto. in search of the Captain and remainder of the crew of the Japanese steamer *Nunobiki Maru* that foundered on the 21st ulto. during the typhoon, and returned on the 28th after a fruitless cruise. The fishermen on a number of the islands of the Chusan archipelago where the boat was likely to fetch up were interrogated, but nothing could be elicited from them, and the worst is now feared.

VERY little work is being done at present in the building line round about Shanghai where the "harmonious" coolies, backed up by certain of the architects, utterly refuse to proceed with their labours till they are allowed to howl at their time honoured vocal accompaniment. As a consequence the erection of most of the buildings in and around the Settlement is at a standstill. As it is evidently a case of "No song no supper," if the Council only hold out the coolies will find a way to carry on their labours without inflicting their ear-splitting torture upon their foreign neighbours.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held on Thursday, 3rd August, at 4.15 p.m. Order of the Day—Nil. Agenda—1. An application for permission to erect Water Closets for the use of Europeans, at the Hung Hom Docks. 2. Two applications for licences to keep swine. 3. Reports of further progress of Plague at Penang to the 17th July, and its subsequent cessation. 4. Further report of the progress of Plague at Bombay city for the period 20th June to 3rd July, 1899. 5. Mortality Returns from Macao for the weeks ended 9th and 16th July, 1899. 6. Mortality Statistics for the Colony for the weeks ended 15th, 22nd, and 29th July, 1899.

THE first arrest of a foreigner under the new treaties, says the *Nagasaki Press* of 22nd inst., took place yesterday morning on the bund. The person arrested was an American soldier from the transport in port and he was evidently the worse for drink. An altercation occurred between the soldier and a Japanese man concerning the damage of the latter's vehicle, for which the soldier refused to pay. A policeman was then called, who endeavoured to obtain a small sum of money as compensation. Failing to secure this, an attempt was made to arrest the man, who strongly objected to this plan of procedure. Several other policemen specially came to the aid of their comrade, and the soldier accepting the inevitable, was marched away to the Meganski Police Station.

THE many friends both in Canton and Hongkong of Captain Goggin, the commodore of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. will be delighted to learn that he has returned to the Colony. This day of the Canton-Hongkong line is well known as one of the few men met in a lifetime delighting in taking trouble to oblige and we join his many friends in the hope of soon seeing him once more on the Canton run. It is a popular skipper that makes these short voyages a success and to Captain Goggin the Steamboat Company has every reason to be indebted, for the ship commanded by him has invariably been the favourite with China hands and globe-trotters alike. Captain Goggin hails from Limerick and it is men of his kind that pave the way for the expansion of the Empire.

A PASSENGER by the *Saikio Maru* from Japan—namely, Chang Taotai, Director of the Zuching Academy at Wuchang, and Secretary to the Viceroy of the Hukung Provinces—died at 2 p.m. on the 21st ulto. whilst the vessel was at Kobe en route to this port. Deceased took passage at Yokohama two days previously, and was then in a serious state of health, being in a most emaciated condition. In Kobe a doctor was sent for, as the deceased seemed to be quickly sinking, but death had taken place before the doctor's arrival. The news was instantly telegraphed to his sons and relatives in China, who had a large funeral erected on the N.Y.K. Wharf for the reception of the remains and on Wednesday afternoon, after the vessel's arrival, a full religious rite was conducted in the shed, which lasted an hour and a half, there being over a hundred Chinese witnesses, the ceremony. All handling of freight on board of the steamer was stopped during the funeral of the deceased.

A PRELIMINARY report upon the results of the scientific expedition to the island of Socotra has been issued. According to the report the Socotrians are only poorly civilised Mohammedans, living in canvas tents or rude huts, and possessing few utensils, implements, or ornaments, and no weapons. Still the explorers brought back specimens of pottery, of primitive quernlike mills, of basket work, and of weaving apparatus. The plants, of which living specimens or ripe seeds, over 200 in number, have been brought home, Mr. Badley Balfour, Professor of Botany in Edinburgh University describes as of the highest scientific interest and of great commercial value, being unique out of Socotra.

A PEKING telegram received in Shanghai reports the appointment by special decree of the Shanghai notables Li Ching-yung to be Chief Commissioner of Mines in the province of Szechuan. This gentleman although an unattached Taoist in rank has had bestowed upon him the civil premier button—a remarkable honour—and is well known amongst Chinese for his public spirit and philanthropy, having given within the last few years nearly Tls. 200,000 out of his own pocket towards the relief of famine sufferers in the Yangtze Valley and Shantung province. His last gift was a very large sum to the Famine Fund at North Kiangsu and as no more decorations or rank could properly be given him under his present status of a Taoist, he was called to Peking, a short time ago, for a special audience before the Emperor Dowager who apparently desired to satisfy her curiosity and see what a private individual who could so cheerfully give Tls. 200,000 of his own, without asking for any reward, looked like. It appears, also, from the announcement of the above appointment that the audience proved satisfactory, although it is well-known H. E. Li is not at all anxious for an official life. Mr. Pritchard Morgan's syndicate in Szechuan will have doubtless a good deal to do in the future with H. E. Li.

Ching-yung, that is, if he does not find some excuse to get out of the unwelcome honour. We may add that H. E. Li is a man of high integrity, and a help to foreigners in Szechuan, that otherwise. His civil premier button makes him equal in standing to a Provincial Treasurer. —M. C. D. News.

THE pilot boat No. 4, says the *N. C. D. News* of 27th ulto., with Mr. W. H. Roberts, licensed pilot, on board, is badly ashore in the South Channel, some thirty miles from Woosung. At 5 a.m. on Saturday the boat was riding to single anchor on a lee shore, and as the tide ebbed was left high and dry. Some fishermen belonging to the district, as is their wont all over China, commenced to foot the vessel and the pilot resisting was, it is alleged, badly handled. At 10 a.m. he sent one of his men overland to Shanghai for assistance; in the meantime a supposed *hipao* arrived and promised that the stolen effects—namely, an anchor and some minor gear, would be returned. That night when the tide rose the boat, having no anchor, was carried ashore considerably above the high watermark, and it is believed that the boat, which is Chinese built, will not be got afloat without incurring considerable expense. On the *laoda* arriving and reporting the affair to the authorities, a couple of Municipal police officers were sent in a tow-boat to the pilot's assistance, who found on arrival a number of Chinese who were round in fishing-boats, but who quickly set sail and made off. As the tug could not get close in, owing to the long stretch of shallow water, a dinghy was sent to the pilot-boat in charge of some of the crew. At seven o'clock, the same evening these on board the tug lost sight of her owing to the bad weather. The Chinese revenue cruiser *Kaipai*, which had also been commissioned to assist, arrived, and on learning that the dinghy was adrift anchored in the vicinity until daylight. The following morning (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock the dinghy returned with the pilot on board and the party thereupon came back to the Settlement. The Chinese seeing trouble was likely to accrue brought back the anchor and several other things that were stolen. It is believed a claim has been lodged for compensation for the loss sustained.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SUPREME COURT.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. W. M. Goodman (Acting Chief Justice).

August 1st.

## UNLAWFUL MURDER.

Ng Ki Cheung, Ng Tung, and Lui Tuk Tap were charged with the murder of one Chan Kwai Tai at Un Loong on the 16th April. The Acting Attorney General (Mr. Howe), Mr. Pollock, instructed by Mr. Howe (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted. Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey and Bruton) appeared for the two first prisoners, and Mr. Melbourne for the third.

The following composed the Special Jury—Messrs. A. J. Rotario, F. C. P. Sachse, G. T. Seitch, A. H. Bottenheim, J. F. C. Jensen, G. Stewart, and A. Denison.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this morning. As expected Hanson, giving evidence for the prosecution, produced the pig-revenue stamps, and concluded by showing the different crimes deceased was wanted for. The first defendant and Lam Pak To arrested the man and sent him to the meeting-house, but this was not in the afternoon it was in the late morning. The witness at the meeting-house would be able to tell them the exact time. First defendant did not leave Ah-chien until after 1 o'clock and arrived at his own house between 3.30 and 4 o'clock; his two chair-coolies, and concluding, would give evidence on this point. He went to the meeting-house to have his meat at about 5 o'clock after which, he went outside the city walls with a friend and watched the people return from the fighting at Tai-ping up to 7.30, when he went to his own house and stopped there till ten, and had many visitors to see him. At 11 he went to have a smoke at the opium divan, and a little after eleven he went out of the opium divan, on account of a disturbance, that he heard in the street. The witness, Huel said they then lost trace of him, but they showed that he had captured the deceased, and did not want to kill him; at he was going to hand him over to the Chinese authorities. There was also the boatman who would say that he was not at the creek side.

Here Mr. Slade said he wished to apologise as he had not evidence concerning Mr. Wong Pak-chien, but it was in the defendants' statements that he had been at the meeting-house. Mr. Slade said he had been at the meeting-house, but he had not evidence concerning Mr. Wong Pak-chien, but it was in the defendants' statements that he had been at the meeting-house. Mr. Slade said he had been at the meeting-house, but he had not evidence concerning Mr. Wong Pak-chien, but it was in the defendants' statements that he had been at the meeting-house.

Mr. Ormby said he had been on the commission to delineate the northern frontier of the new territory, the work was finished on the 18th of March. Un Loong is four miles within the frontier.

Capt. May said the witness, Hanson, who had been at the meeting-house, was not at the meeting-house, but he was at the meeting-house.

Mr. Howe said he had been at the meeting-house, but he had not evidence concerning Mr. Wong Pak-chien, but it was in the defendants' statements that he had been at the meeting-house.

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By Mr. Slade.—He remembered the evidence given by Wong Pak-chien at the last murder trial. Wong Pak-chien said he had seen men locked in chains at the meeting-house and at the trial he did not mention the names of the two first prisoners as being present at the meeting-house. Wong Pak-chien did not then mention the two first prisoners as being at the meeting-house after they left the meeting. The statements of the defendants' statements at the charge given by Mr. Bill and the court interpreter.

Mr. Slade objected to the proposal of the Acting Attorney General not to put in as evidence, the statements of the prisoners as given before the Magistrate, as the defendants were calling witnesses, their mouths were closed, and he wished their story of the incident should be heard. After they had heard the evidence at the Magistrate, without any hesitation, they had made their statements and Mr. Slade contended it was the usual, almost invariable, custom to put them in.

The Police-court interpreter was called to swear to the statements. Mr. Slade said a point in the translation as to the statement "If I surrender (the deceased) to Chinese Authorities I should get back \$250."

After (then) a further discussion arose concerning the statements made by the defendants at the Magistrate. The learned counsel for the defence pointing out to His Lordship that he (Mr. Slade) was not allowed to put them in as evidence nor could His Lordship order the prosecution to put them in, but could do so himself if he so desired. He asked His Lordship to do so.

The Acting-Attorney General said as he had been accused of trying to muzzle the prisoners, he would not put in the statements.

His Lordship also refused to do so.

Mr. Slade, in opening the case for the defence, said that the jury had seen the unavailing efforts he had made to place before them the statements made by the prisoners, when on oath before the Magistrate, when they spoke on their own behalf after hearing the evidence that was brought against them. In these statements the prisoners had not been coached by a lawyer in what they had to say. The Council of the prosecution and the Court had refused to allow the jury to see them and he was not allowed either to quote from them or to let them see them. In England some Judges allow the prisoner's statement to be put in as evidence even if he calls witnesses on his behalf and others do not. Here in Hongkong it is not allowed. These statements would throw much light on the subject, as they would fill up the gaps, he would call witnesses to show where the first and second prisoners were during certain hours of the days under question, but he could not quite fill up the gaps, which the statements would have helped him to do. He persisted in terming this muzzling the prisoners. The evidence he was going to call would be very short and they could judge for themselves as to the veracity of the evidence whether the prosecution had fairly and clearly made out their case against the defendants. The learned counsel then summarised the case for the prosecution as given by the witnesses, two of whom he pointed out as having taken part in the murder themselves, noting that the particular times were, sometime in the afternoon when the arrest of deceased was effected by Lam Pak To, 4 o'clock when Lam Pak To was met by the second prisoner, 6 o'clock when first prisoner attempted to raise bail for the deceased, between 7 and 8 when both defendants were seen at the meeting-house, the defendant lasting about three-quarters of an hour, and between eleven and twelve at night. He also pointed out how peculiar it was that by the prosecution's evidence, the party had moved away from the meeting-house and gone to the gambling saloon and held identically the same conversation. He would go into the evidence, for the second prisoner first as that was of the simpler nature. He would call the evidence of a man who accompanied the second prisoner, two days previously, that is, on the 15th of April, to a place called Ping-lo. It took them all day to walk from Un Loong to Ping-lo. Defendant raised at Ping-lo to Un Loong by a ferry boat, leaving the former place at about 5 p.m. and arriving 9 p.m. He would call the captain and one of the sailors of this ferry boat who saw the defendant on board on that date. He would call another witness who went with defendant to a club at about 9.30 p.m. and remained there until after 11 p.m. Three friends were with him that night, so that the jury would have a pretty accurate account of his doings on that special occasion. He would also call the boatman who was engaged to carry the pig crates out to sea, but refused to carry the jury that neither first nor second defendants were present at the creek side. As regards the first defendant it was not so easy to prove an *alibi* in fact for any person to account for every movement of the day is extremely difficult. The jury would be able to see that this *alibi* was the more correct because it had been concocted. Life would have been taken to fill in all the gaps, which unfortunately he was unable to do. He would call a witness who would tell them that the first defendant went to Chow about 10 a.m. on April 17th, after that he went to Ah Chien, in his own chair, with his own two chair-coolies who remained outside while he went into the Ancestral Hall, he did not enter the house of the deceased by Lam Pak To, and in fact the whole story of the arrest was correct, except that Chun Kwai Leung was not present. The learned Counsel then produced a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest of the deceased, published early this year, and a document showing the different crimes deceased was wanted for. The first defendant and Lam Pak To arrested the man and sent him to the meeting-house, but this was not in the afternoon it was in the late morning. The witness at the meeting-house would be able to tell them the exact time. First defendant did not leave Ah-chien until after 1 o'clock and arrived at his own house between 3.30 and 4 o'clock; his two chair-coolies, and concluding, would give evidence on this point. He went to the meeting-house to have his meat at about 5 o'clock after which, he went outside the city walls with a friend and watched the people return from the fighting at Tai-ping up to 7.30, when he went to his own house and stopped there till ten, and had many visitors to see him. At 11 he went to have a smoke at the opium divan, and a little after eleven he went out of the opium divan, on account of a disturbance, that he heard in the street. The witness, Huel said they then lost trace of him, but they showed that he had captured the deceased, and did not want to kill him; at he was going to hand him over to the Chinese authorities. There was also the boatman who would say that he was not at the creek side.

Here Mr. Slade said he wished to apologise as he had not evidence concerning Mr. Wong Pak-chien, but it was in the defendants' statements that he had been at the meeting-house. Mr. Slade said he had been at the meeting-house, but he had not evidence concerning Mr. Wong Pak-chien, but it was in the defendants' statements that he had been at the meeting-house.

Mr. Ormby said he had been on the commission to delineate



Mr. Melbourn, on behalf of the third prisoner, addressing the jury said:—He would prove to them that the third defendant was a very regular man in his habits and that he always retired early to bed, and on that special night he retired too early to allow of his being at the meeting house or the creek side.

### CLEANINGS—Y THE WAY.

I must tell you something about the Government Civil Hospital, Mr. Editor. I have seen a few medical institutions in my time, but the one I am now in is the best found and best conducted that I have external. The doctors are clever—I must particularly mention Doctors Atkinson and Bell, for they are especially proficient—the Chinese attendants are smart and well up in their business, and the sisters—well, they are charming, always attentive and very sympathetic.

There is just one complaint I have to make, and I think it is an important one, and one that it would be wise to lodge it direct with His Excellency the Governor—the nuisance made at night by the Chinese in the streets surrounding the hospital. From about 9 to 12 p.m. the Chinese blow that unmusical reed instrument of theirs—which, in my opinion, makes a far worse noise than the squealing of a pig tied to a gate or a post—and prevents the majority of the hospital patients from going to sleep.

I would suggest that notices in Chinese be posted in the streets around the hospital to the effect that any person caught making a disturbance with any kind of instrument, or making a noise by incessant shouting, singing after 9.30 p.m. by or for a band for such offence, if there is no police available, let special people be employed for a month or so. It is my opinion that if a few examples were made, the Chinese would stop their abominable musical entertainments. By stopping such, it would not be for the benefit of foreigners alone, but also for the benefit of the Chinese patients, many of whom are at present in the hospital. As a rule, about 9 o'clock patients try to get to sleep, but are prevented from doing so on account of the nuisance I have mentioned. Such noises are not allowed around the Shanghai hospital, and there is no reason why they should be allowed here. If the authorities are able to adopt measures to prevent such a nuisance in Shanghai, surely something can be done to stop it in Hongkong.

The Customs people around Macao have to keep their eagle eye as open just now, for it is the rice season, when many attempts are made to smuggle. Only last week one of the Customs officers captured a junk full of rice at the entrance to the West River, the amount of the cargo being valued at about \$500. The officer and crew of that junk would be mind capturing a few in rice junk with like cargoes for they get to per cent on all they secure.

By home papers I notice another addition has been made to the cricket literature by William Caffyn, now at the age of 71, who was one of the members of the first English team to visit Australia in 1861. His book is full of interest from start to finish. In a chapter on modern cricket, which includes the very interesting and interesting to note that Caffyn thinks Archie MacLaren a batsman whose equal it would be difficult, and whose superior it would be impossible, to find. As a model for young players to copy he places MacLaren in front of everybody. The style of "Ranji" who is a "law unto himself," he cautions all aspirants to guard against imitating. Gregor McGregor as a wicket-keeper he thinks has only been surpassed by Tom Lockyer and Blackham. The secret of his success is summed up very succinctly by borrowing the explanation of old pugilist Burke, who was asked by his patron if there was anything of special peculiarity about the fighting of his redoubtable antagonist Billy, who had just whipped him for the English championship. "Well, my lord," was the reply, "he hits d—hard, and the worst of it is he keeps on doing it!" So it is with Caffyn.

The positions for the County Championship are interesting. The following table shows how each county stood up to the week ending June 24th—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pt.	Percentage
Surrey	10	5	0	5	—	100.00
Nottingham	7	2	0	5	—	100.00
Middlesex	7	1	0	5	—	71.43
Yorkshire	8	1	6	—	—	60.00
Essex	8	4	2	2	—	33.33
Lancashire	10	4	3	3	—	14.28
Sussex	7	3	3	1	—	14.28
Gloucestershire	8	2	3	3	—	20.00
Leicestershire	9	2	4	1	—	20.00
Derbyshire	9	2	5	2	—	22.22
Kent	7	1	4	2	—	60.00
Somerset	8	1	5	2	—	66.66
Warwickshire	9	0	2	7	—	100.00
Hampshire	6	0	4	2	—	100.00
Worcestershire	7	0	5	2	—	100.00

The leaders of the batting averages are continually changing places, and all unexpectedly shrewdly leaps into form and into first place. His figures for eleven innings are 565 runs, an average of 51.36, and for 11 innings, 54.66. He occupies third position with 475, and his colleague, Hayward, next, with 427. J. G. Quiff retains a good position, alongside W. T. Brown, sen., Lockwood, and W. Gunn. Then come Jackson, Ward, and Fry, with Woods and Brockwell in close attendance.

Mean heads the bowling averages. Next to A. E. Trott, he has captured more wickets than any other else this season. In 61.3 overs he has taken 87 wickets at an average cost of 13.8 runs. Woodcock comes second with an average of 14.08, and Rhodes is third with 15.06. Trott has taken 112 wickets for 124 runs each. J. T. Horne is seventeenth down the list and Richardson is thirty-eighth, with only 39 wickets at an average of 20.30.

On June 21st at Penkilton there was much enthusiasm when J. Valentine, the well-known Swinton, Lancashire County, and International Rugby three-quarter back, was presented with a cheque for £300. Valentine's career has been truly remarkable. Commencing with Swinton in 1882, he has continued a prominent member ever since. His double captaincy of club, county, and international, and his being the talk of the Rugby world, and it is pleasant to learn that he has passed his prime as a footballer, his long and useful service has not been passed by unrecognised. For his club he has scored 223 goals and scored 369 runs. He played for England four times, and for the British Isles five times. He has also played for the county of Lancashire 37 times, and for the club of Swinton 110 times.

Swinton club since 1889, with the exception of one season, and yet with such a glorious record, Valentine, at the age of 33, makes known his intention of playing next season.

GLENNER.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### RATS AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—From enquiries made it is probable that Mr. Hans Reinhold, who died of plague on 26th July, was infected through the medium of rats. There is just as great a necessity for disinfection of a house in which plague rats are found, as if a human case had occurred in it, and this applies as much to European houses as to Chinese. In the European case usually a more limited disinfection on rational lines is required than would be necessary in a Chinese house.

All rats found dead in houses, where death is evidently not due to injury and the animal is not decomposed, should be examined to find out if they have died from plague. Until the public make a point of getting this done European cases are bound to crop up. Any rats for examination should for the present be sent to me at the office of the Medical Officer of Health in a biscuit box or some other tin box; a small amount of weak Jeyes' fluid may be added.

JAMES A. LOWSON.

Hongkong, July 31st, 1890.

#### THE N. C. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—I was very much struck with a paragraph I saw in your valuable paper, dated July 31st, 1890. Truly Japan is a progressive country and has tackled a subject which at the present time is giving our home authorities in my hours of anxious consideration! The question is, what to do with our soldiers when they leave the service? No matter in what country, when an army has been disbanded the return of the rank and file to civilian life has been attended with great disturbances and friction of the public mind, and even in the present day when the soldier after completing his term of enlistment with the colours, returns to compete in the labour market, he finds himself so heavily handicapped against others, who have stuck to their trade or calling, that it is next door to impossible for him to make a successful start. I can, Sir, speak from personal experience on this point, as I have myself served 8 years in the ranks, but I have myself my discharge in the Colonies, where the competition in the labour market is not so severe as in Great Britain.

To the youth no life offers a more ambitious career than that of the Army. He sees many instances recorded in the papers and in history of men rising from the ranks to the highest positions, and with the Anglo-Saxon love of fighting and adventure is born inherent with the race, he joins Her Majesty's Service and quickly finds what? I will leave others to answer, or else try for themselves. Coming back to your paragraph on the Japanese army. They are especially training their non-commissioned officers to be able to compete with civilian labour on their leaving the service. I think you are right. How diametrically opposed to British ideas! But still, I think the Japanese have hit upon the only practical solution of the difficulty.

If I might offer our military authorities a suggestion I should say, make promotion on a merit system, and when nearing their time of leaving give them a short course of training for the position they are likely to obtain, but above all, let a man leave quickly when the position is open to him.

Thanking you, Sir, for this insertion.

I am, etc.,

Hongkong, August 1st, 1890.

#### THE STRANDING OF THE "BONAVENTURE."

From private letters to hand we have been able to glean the following account of the stranding of the *Bonaventure* in Korniloff Bay, on the 5th ultimo.

It appears that the fleet went to Korniloff Bay with the intention of mining the entrance, whereby the icebergs were to be engaged. The *Bonaventure* was told off to take up her billet near Middle Island, where she was to have landed three search-lights for observing the mining operations. As she proceeded to take up her position she suddenly struck off Avakun Island, her bows running up half out of the water. The chart shows no less than fifteen fathoms of water over the spot where she struck. The *Bonaventure's* bows were immediately lowered and a lot of gear was taken out of her, the *Undaunted* being told off to try and tow the vessel off. A cable was shackled to the coaming-tower of the *Undaunted* and led out through the hawse-pipes in the after part of her battery, the two ends being then taken on board the *Bonaventure*, and shackled on to the ends of a similar cable led out on her quarter-deck. At about 7 p.m. the *Undaunted* steamed ahead and the *Bonaventure* went astern, but without result, the ship still remaining fast and refusing to budge an inch. The Admiral then ordered a jerk to be tried and the *Undaunted's* port cable swept the starboard side of the *Bonaventure's* quarter-deck clear of stanchions, coamings and so on, then parried close to the latter ship and knocked down three men, who were luckily unhurt. Then the other cable parted, inboard of the *Undaunted*, but without doing any further damage, and the attempt to tow the ship off was abandoned for the night, while active preparations were made for renewing the struggle on the morrow.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the *Bonaventure* and *Undaunted* were again told off to try and tow the vessel off. A cable was shackled to the coaming-tower of the *Undaunted* and led out through the hawse-pipes in the after part of her battery, the two ends being then taken on board the *Bonaventure*, and shackled on to the ends of a similar cable led out on her quarter-deck. At about 7 p.m. the *Undaunted* steamed ahead and the *Bonaventure* went astern, but without result, the ship still remaining fast and refusing to budge an inch. The Admiral then ordered a jerk to be tried and the *Undaunted's* port cable swept the starboard side of the *Bonaventure's* quarter-deck clear of stanchions, coamings and so on, then parried close to the latter ship and knocked down three men, who were luckily unhurt. Then the other cable parted, inboard of the *Undaunted*, but without doing any further damage, and the attempt to tow the ship off was abandoned for the night, while active preparations were made for renewing the struggle on the morrow.

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*Bonaventure* then dropped the cables for her consort to pick up, and this having been done, the latter vessel steamed off and took post near the rock to warn the *Undaunted* when she came in to go and pick up her stream anchor and a few other trifles which had been dropped. It was a very big job handling the immense cables used, and passing them about the ships, as each link weighs about eighty pounds and fifty shackle and bolt about a hundred and fifty pounds. Each shackle length has eighty-seven links and the *Undaunted* used sixteen lengths, measuring about two hundred yards in length. This coming in over the side and being dumped about the deck in the salvage operations carried away all sorts of "knobbly" bits of the ship's fittings. The coming of the *Undaunted's* quarter-deck was mostly carried away, the lining of the after hawse-pipes (an enormous casting) went, one of the after fair-leads and a whole host of unconsidered trifles in the way of cleats, spurs, small davits and so on.

Although there was no actual hole in the bottom of the *Bonaventure*, probably owing to her being wood-sheathed, she was found to have received more damage than she was at first supposed and she was sent down to Japan, with the *Aurora* as escort. On the 14th a court martial was held on Captain Montgomerie and the navigating lieutenant of the *Bonaventure* for putting their ship ashore. Rear Admiral Fitzgerald acted as President of the Court, and Captain Dudding, of the *Phigelia*, as prosecutor. The charge was, "Stranding H.M.S. *Bonaventure* and endangering the ship, and the officers and crew." The court found that both officers were honourably acquitted, the Court finding that they did everything in order and that the danger was unknown.

The *Nagasaki Press* of 24th ulto. says—H.M.S. *Orlando* and *Bonaventure* arrived here early this morning from Korniloff Bay, where the latter vessel had been ashore on the rocks. The injuries sustained are not of a serious nature, and the vessel will be repaired in the local dock. On arrival, the *Orlando* saluted the port, this being her first visit to Japan.

N.B.—It is not the *Orlando* but the *Aurora* which is up North.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.

#### WATER POLO.

A Water Polo match for the Shield was played yesterday between Kowloon and the R. E. (A) team, and resulted in an easy win for the former by 12 to 1. Kowloon played a very good combination, and the forwards were very swift and shot well, specially Mr. J. Millar. The R. E.'s were somewhat slow in swimming and did not even get a chance to score.

#### THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 31st instant ..... 1,328  
Do. do. during past 24 hours ..... 1  
Total ..... 1,329

Deaths reported to 31st instant ..... 1,068  
Do. do. during past 24 hours ..... 1  
Total ..... 1,069

#### "SHINTO" WORSHIPPERS AND TREATY REVISION.

The principal office of the *Shinto* creed in Tokyo, namely, the *Jingukyo-in* of Yumakuchō, has resolved to organise a festival on the 4th of August in celebration of Treaty Revision, and it has been decided that at the Shrines of Ise also a similar step will be taken at a suitable time. Mr. Fujioke, the chief priest of *Shinto*, has issued the following injunction—

On the 30th June His Majesty issued an Imperial Rescript and on the 4th of August the Revision of the Treaties is to become an accomplished fact. The nation owes the latter result to the virtues of the Sovereign, and can not but rejoice profoundly Japan now becomes the equal of European and American States, and has entered an era of increased prestige for the country and augmented prosperity for the people. Such facts constitute an achievement of unprecedented excellence, an achievement unique in the events of a thousand years. Shall we not celebrate it in a fitting manner? Therefore let the followers of our faith organize, for the 4th of August, in reverential response to the Imperial purpose, a festival of thanksgiving for this great consummation, and let us pray that our relations with our foreign friends may grow constantly more intimate and that our country may enjoy increased tranquillity. The Head Office also shall choose a suitable time, and make arrangements for a celebration to spread abroad our knowledge of the event among the disciples of our creed.

#### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. A. Olsen, Superintendent of the Foreign Settlement Police at Sochoow, sends to the *N. C. O.* an account of the striking by lightning recently of the Police Station there. He says that on the 19th of July lightning, which the neighbours who saw it say appeared like a ball of fire, struck the chimney of the station at 11.10 a.m. It was attracted by an iron band where the chimney passes through the roof, and charged down one of the rafters to another band where a king-post forming a continuation of one of the inner walls of the house joined the roof. This king-post was split into shreds, and the south gable was blown out. The current then descended inside the wall of the upper hall, and found its way to the ceiling, where it burst up. It then jumped to an iron-covered veranda at the back, and then to the other side of the upper hall, and was led off by some unused telephone wires to which two earthen plates were attached. This, no doubt, saved the house from further damage, that actually done only amounting to about £15. There were some forty people, including Mrs. Olsen and her children, in and about the station at the time, and it is remarkable that no one was injured.

#### PRINCE HENRY AT NAGASAKI.

As notified in our last issue, says the *Nagasaki Press* of 24th ulto. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here on Friday evening from Saabō, Admiral Kato, of the Japanese Navy, having accompanied him down from Kobe. Shortly after 6 o'clock the Prince landed at No. 7 Hatoba, and proceeded at once with several of his officers to Mogi, where he dined at the Nagasaki Hotel. Most of the tea-houses on the road were prettily decorated and at one of them the German colours with an appropriate greeting were displayed. On Saturday the Prince held a reception in the forenoon at the German Consulate, which was attended by the representatives of the press, and afterwards visited with the German Consul, Mr. Hattori, the Governor, with his Secretary, called on the Prince in the afternoon, and in the evening His Highness dined with the Governor. Mr. Miller-Beck, landed on Sunday with the Prince, but the latter did not come ashore during the day. The brief visit of the Prince was brought to an end at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the *Deutschland* left harbour and proceeded on her way to Korea.

#### THE RUSSIANS AT FUSAN.

A sensational telegram is published by the *Asahi Shimbun* about the conduct of certain Russians at Fusan. The details appear to us to be obviously unworthy of credence. It is stated that some Russian officers entered a Japanese restaurant called *Koishan-kei*, and behaved in such a turbulent and improper manner that the inmates were obliged to call the police, who removed the offenders to the station. Ultimately, however, the Russians effected their escape and returned to their ship, leaving three articles of apparel in the hands of the police. A complaint was at once preferred by Mr. Ochi, a student secretary of the Japanese Consulate. That night an officer, with a party of eight armed marines, landed from the Russian ship, and proceeded to the Consulate with a letter from the captain to the Consul. In the absence of the latter they declined to deliver the letter to the student-secretary, and when remonstrated with for making an armed invasion of the Consulate, they treated the remonstrance in a very nonchalant fashion. That is the story. We do not credit it, but to speculate on the "grain of truth" would be useless.

Since writing the above, later news shows that the gist of the trouble was connected with the treatment of some Russian officers by the Japanese police. The officers were in plain clothes and their rank could not be recognised. What they did to necessitate police interference we do not know, but they were handled as though they were common blue-jackets. The captain of their ship, seeking an explanation, was informed by the Japanese Consul that it had been impossible for the police to distinguish between officers and men when the former did not wear uniforms, and there, the matter seems to have ended. We are not aware, however, that constables are expected to handle officers and men differently. Both are equal before the law, and both should have equal short shift if they violate the law.—*Japan Mail*.

#### ADULTERATED TEA.

There appear to have been some very barefaced adulterations of tea among the parcels recently sent to Yokohama. One interesting individual, Kawamura W. of Sake, of Sagami-machi in Shizuoka, seems to have manufactured a compound of cherry-leaves and dirt; and another, Tanaka Fukumitsu, of Asahimura in Ibaraki Prefecture, used gunny to obtain an attractive colour. Both parcels have been seized at the inspection office of the guild in Yokohama.

#### SUSPECTED PLAGUE ON THE "NIPPON MARU."

The *Nippon Maru*, says a San Francisco paper, was unfortunate enough to have three suspicious deaths on board during her last voyage to America. Dr. Roberts, a bacteriologist at the post office, found evidence of plague, and the *Nippon Maru* was quarantined. On June 28 the bodies of two Japanese sailors of the *Nippon Maru* were found in the bay and towed to a point off shore by fishermen, who were afraid to touch the bodies more than was necessary to attach a rope to them for towing purposes. The coroner was notified and the bodies were taken to the morgue, where every precaution was taken to prevent any spread of the disease should the men have carried germs with them. It is believed the men were afraid to stay on the steamer, and after attaching life preservers to their waists jumped overboard and were drowned. On the trip of the *Nippon Maru* from Honolulu a young Japanese girl died of some mysterious disease and was buried at sea an hour after death. Apoplexy was given as the cause of her death, but the affliction seldom seizes one so young.

#### MUD FLAT NORTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, July 22nd.

Events have moved quickly since my last four days ago. A telegram of the 20th will have informed you a secret treaty is stated to have been signed between China and Japan whereby the latter is to have charge of the former's army and navy with the idea of reorganizing them—and as a preliminary step will send a large Japanese force here very shortly. Of course the reorganization touch is the nominal objective. The real objective is undoubtedly Russia. I have had the information from a very high official source, and it is substantially supported in various ways. But, like all secret conventions, it is not easy to prove, as the Japanese themselves disavow all knowledge of it, and it is not therefore generally believed. The special in Peking are hesitating about wiring it home, as they cannot get it admitted in any quarter, but, needless to say, this does not prove the report untrue. What was more consistently and vehemently denied than the Cassini Convention which has been carried out line upon line! It is of course the Japanese object to keep it quiet, so as not to give Russia too much time to think; but you have probably noticed how very quiet the Japanese papers have been of late on the China question and before Count Ito's visit they were full of the theme. This is strictly Japanese. The reports are true, and the report because so special envoy had been sent by either county and the how, when and where of the convention's ratification is speculated on. An envoy was however sent from here the early part of this month to Japan, on some nominal business, and two military attaches of the Japanese Historical Department were here about the same time, and I believe it was these same officers who reviewed the 12000 Chinese troops at Shanhai-kwan on the 20th, as I wired you yesterday. I saw yesterday a review rather a striking coincidence at the present time; so also is the appointment as Assistant Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in this Port of Tao Hsi-chu, a fluent Japanese Scholar, who was formerly one of Li Hung-chang's secretaries at the signing of the Treaty of Peace, at Shimonsaki. Japan has never forgotten or forgiven Russia's turning her out of Liaotung, and is more than ever firmly convinced that her own independence in the future rests upon her crippling Russia before the completion of her railway. Just now is a favourable time, as the railway is doing badly, and famine is otherwise weakening Russia's hand. The force in Manchuria and Liaotung, though large, is not equal to any Japan can pit against it in point of discipline and zeal, and Japan will, I believe, have a very difficult task if she acts promptly, a few months may alter matters.

The treaty has probably been the work of the Emperor Dowager and Li Hung-chang, who are apprehensive of the power Jung Lu has assumed, and also see in it a way out of Russia's clutch. The movement will undoubtedly be acceptable to our Government as it will be infinitely more to our advantage to have Japan in the North than to have Russia.

Mr. Kinder's position has again become critical. He has received instructions from Lord Salisbury to meet Chang Yi, and we are all anxious to see whether the Independent Engineer-in-Chief will do this or resign. He went up to Peking yesterday, 21st, Chang Yi is in very low water himself.

#### SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Goodwin, of the steamship *Diomed*, from Shanghai, reports:—Had generally fine weather throughout.

Captain Hodgins, of the steamship *Halving*, from Swatow, reports:—Moderate S.W. wind fine and clear, sea smooth. Steamers in Swatow—*Hannan*, *Bucephalus*, *Dera* (*Pongse* and *Hing Loong*).

Captain Payne, of the steamship *Kumsang*, from Calcutta, reports:—Moderate south-westerly breeze, and fine weather to Cape Padaran, from there to port light, variable wind, smooth sea and fine weather.

Captain Archibald, R.N.R., of the steamship *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C., reports:—Left Vancouver on July 10th, experienced light airs and fine weather with smooth seas and occasional fog across the Pacific. Arrived at Yokohama on July 23rd, had low glass with N.E. gale and heavy cross sea to the Kie Channel, typhoon passing to the S.E. Experienced light to moderate S.W. monsoon in the Formosa Channel. Arrived at Hongkong, August 1st, at 8 a.m.

#### NOTANDA.

##### CALENDAR.

AUGUST.  
Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer	29.755
Thermometer	81.0
Humidity	83
Rainfall	13.482

TO-DAY.  
WEATHER REPORT.

	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.67
Temperature	81	88
Humidity	84	67
Rainfall	0.34	—

TO-DAY.  
Tuesday, 1st August, 1890.  
Chinese—25th of 6th moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises	5hr. 33min.
Sets	5hr. 39min.
High water—Morning	5hr. 21min.
Afternoon	5hr. 33min.
Low water—Morning	hr. 27min.
Afternoon	5hr. 34min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1798—Battle of the Nile.  
1845—P. & O. Co. commenced a monthly service of steamers to Hongkong.  
1869—Fah-tang occupied by the British forces.  
1871—Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed British Consul at Peking.  
1885—China Merchants' Steamer Co. re-transferred to Chinese by Russell & Co.  
1892—Hongkong Sunday Cargo-Working Ordinance came into force.  
1894—War declared between China and Japan.  
1895—Massacre of British Missionaries, ladies, children and one gentleman (Rev. Stewart) at Kucheng, near Foochow.

TO-MORROW.  
Wednesday, 2nd August, 1890.  
Chinese—26th of 6th moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises	5hr. 33min.
Sets	5hr. 39min.
Moon—Max. Dec. N. 4hr. m.	—
High water—Morning	5hr. 21min.
Afternoon	5hr. 33min.
Low water—Morning	hr. 27min.
Afternoon	5hr. 34min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1839—Provisional Committee of a British Chamber of Commerce formed at Macao.  
1870—Victims of the Tientsin massacre buried.  
1898—President McKinley issued an official statement of the conditions of Peace offered to Spain.

##### AGENDA.

TO-DAY.  
Cargo ex *Prinz Heinrich* subject to rent.

TO-MORROW.  
Birthday of H.M.'s the Emperor of China.  
Customs Offices closed.  
Cargo ex *Formosa* subject to rent.

THURSDAY, 3rd.  
Wharf and Godowns Coy's interim dividend payable.  
Noon—*Nippon Maru* sails for San Francisco.  
Cargo ex *Glengarry* subject to rent.

SATURDAY, 5th.  
Noon—English mail *Coromandel* sails.  
Transfer books of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank closed until 19th inst.

#### SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.  
English (*Chusan*) 4th inst.  
American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 4th inst.  
American (*Nippon Maru*) 4th inst.  
American (*Coptic*) 10th inst.  
Tacoma (*Olympia*) 17th inst.  
American (*America Maru*) 23rd inst.

The steamer *Nippon Maru* with mails &c. left Kobe for this port on Saturday the 29th instant at 11 p.m.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s *Gaelic* with mails &c. which left hence July 1st for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 30th ulto.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s *Coptic* with mails &c. from San Francisco to the 14th ulto, via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port tomorrow morning the 2nd instant, via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.  
At Kowloon Dock.  
*Isa de Leon*.....  
H.M.S. *Handy*.....  
*Chelyan*.....  
*Thales*.....  
*Agier*.....  
*D. Juan & Austria*..... Cosmopolitan  
*Kong Beng*.....

PASSED THE CANAL.  
Outward—30th June—*Triste*, *Kronberg*, 14th July—*Patric*, *Saralov*, 7th July—*Diagon*, 14th July—*Benhur*, *Kerron*, *Saxonia*, 14th July—*Canlon*, *Pyrrhus*, *Salala*, *Pisa*, *Stalder*







## THE "OSAKA" IN A TYPHOON.

The following extract from the log of the barque *Osaka* will be read with great interest by all students of meteorology:—On the 18th of July left Nagasaki bound for Shanghai, with a cargo of coal; during this wind kept light from the E.N.E. with clear but hazy weather. Passed Goto Island light at 3 a.m. the following morning. On the 19th, and moderate from the east; heavy, long sea rolling up from the south; in the afternoon weather hazy, with increasing wind and swell; barometer steady at 29.85 up till noon, after which it commenced to fall slowly, and at 8 p.m. showed 29.75. Weather looked very threatening, a heavy bank was seen in the south where it stood like a wall. Wind increasing from the east with overcast sky. Furling topgallant sails and masts; ship running to knots. 10 p.m. midnight, increasing gale, high sea from the S.E., cloudy weather. Bar. 29.65. Stowed upper topgallant; ship under lower topgallant steering W. by S. 1/4 a.m. wind increasing; high sea from S.E. by S. Bar. 29.50. At 5 a.m. furling lower topgallant; 8 a.m. hove ship to the wind under mizen stayl on the port tack; strong gale from the E.N.E. with squalls of rain all the forenoon. At noon, Bar. 29.50; 4 p.m. gale increasing from E.N.E. high sea from the S.E. by E. Bar. 29.38. 8 p.m. heavy storm and rain squalls from the E.N.E. In one of the squalls the mizen stayed below to pieces. Ship under bare poles, labouring very heavily in a confused mountain of high sea, rigged a weather cloth in mizen rigging which stended the ship a good deal. On the 21st July, at midnight, blowing a terrific hurricane with heavy rain; and sea from all points; Bar. 29.20. Continued up to 4 a.m. when wind and rain were abating a little. 8 a.m. moderate gale from east, were ship to the northward, then about 8 miles to the N.E. of the Saddle, Bar. 29.27. Set mizen and lower topgallant; soon, moderate gale with rain. Bar. 29.20. Set for lower topgallant and staysails. Set sail in accordance as weather was improving, and entered the mouth of the Yangtze River the following day, and anchored at the Tsungshu Lightship on Saturday, the 22nd, at 2 p.m. the little ship having behaved very nicely and none the worse in hull and gear. According to the theory of storms, a hurricane or other violent storm travels towards a vacuum in the air, caused by a rarefaction in the atmosphere; this vacuum was filled up by the constant rain, which was propelled ahead of the storm. Hence the long time of three days that the bad weather hung over the mouth of the Yangtze and Hangchow Bay before it turned round to the N.E. with much diminished force.—N. C. D. News.

## PROPOSED CHINESE VOLUNTEER FORCE AT SHANGHAI.

We translate the following Report of the Shanghai magistrate, Wang, to the Grand Secretary and Imperial Commissioner, Kang Yi, with reference to the proposed establishment of a native Merchant Volunteer Force for the protection of Chinese merchants living in the Settlements and native suburbs:—  
"YOUR EXCELLENCY,  
"I have the honour to report the receipt by me of a dispatch from my immediate superior, the Sungking Prefect, embodying Your Excellency's instructions with reference to the proposed establishment of a Municipal police force, a Volunteer Battalion and Reserve granary for the district of Shanghai; impressing upon me the necessity of earnestly obeying Your Excellency's instructions in the matter and ordering me to report separately upon the result of the preliminary steps taken by me under each heading.  
"Bearing in mind this proof of Your Excellency's anxiety to improve the conditions of the country in the difficult crisis it is now undergoing, it is incumbent upon your petitioner to use his best endeavours in the matters entrusted to him, and I have, therefore, now the honour to make the following circular report, both to Your Excellency and to the high provincial authorities at Nanking and Soochow.  
"Now the primary duty of a Volunteer force is to protect the inhabitants of a place, but a Volunteer force to be enrolled by me will not only attend to the duty of protecting the people but also to protect the commerce of the district.  
"Shanghai is jointly governed by Foreigners and by Chinese. Outside the native city walls dwell wealthy merchants and extensive traders as thick as the scales of a fish and who crowd together in clouds, whilst their wealth and rich cargoes are stocked in the Settlements and native suburbs. It is but natural that the rift of the Port look greedily upon them, and although there are large numbers of wealthy families living in the Settlements they are greatly outnumbered by the masses of the unemployed who number in their thousands, and who are constantly on the look-out for opportunities to plunder those whom they consider their legitimate prey. Again, although the Foreign police number a strong force and are proportionately strict and vigilant in dealing with evil-doers, they are really too weak in numbers for the task of crushing large bodies of armed desperadoes or any armed *multitude*. They are only equal to the prevention of petty fights and thefts within their jurisdiction. It is, therefore, most important to guard against the desperate men of this port, or else the local officials will soon be having their hands full of cases of armed robbery and even of such serious matters as riots against missionaries and their converts, thereby adding to the troubles of our Sovereign. Your petitioner has, since coming to his present post, been constantly occupying his mind as to how to deal with these prospective dangers, and often trembled at the thought of some untoward circumstance, which may force the situation such as described above.  
"I find that commerce is looked upon as the most important institution of the country of the West and to protect this commerce, they always enrol Volunteer forces from their own ranks of commerce. Although I have here such bodies of men as city militia, suburban militia, and militia enrolled from among the fishing population, these are only sufficient for their respective localities and for the protection of their individual homes; but if they should be ordered to take also the protection of the Foreign Settlements under their care, they would prove a useless and costly burden to their hearts' content for their families and hearthstones, leaving aside the question of insufficiency of numbers. I have, therefore, recently had close consultations with a number of the wealthy native merchants living in the Settlements with reference to this question of enrolling a Volunteer force for the protection of those following commerce. The men with whom I consulted, naturally had anxiety for the safety of themselves and their families, and my propositions having fallen in with their ideas, they have all agreed of the case, they showed every willingness to give every assistance within their power. It has now been arranged that the money for such an undertaking shall be contributed by the mercantile classes, the organization and enrolment to be in their own hands, while the local officials will direct and assist. In other words, the proposed force shall be enrolled and organized after the Foreign Volunteer Force of the Port, and shall be subject to the same regulations as to discipline and control.

classes, in the following manner:—200 men to form the infantry; 60 men for the artillery; and 40 men as cavalry troopers. This force will be drilled by Japanese instructors engaged from that country, who will be expected to act diligently and earnestly in their duties in instructing the Volunteers in their work. In this way, being prepared for eventualities, we shall have no anxiety for the future. The funds for the support of this Volunteer force, it is estimated, will consist of the annual interest derived from a contribution of Tls. 100,000 deposited in some secure institution. Fortunately, I have to report that within a month's time I have succeeded in securing the subscription of one-half of the required sum already and there is reason to believe that the proposed movement will be a successful one.  
"The proposed Force, being one in addition to the regular city, suburban, and fisherman militia, and one which will have for its special object the protection of commerce and the mercantile classes, has, although we have advanced to a successful result, one obstacle in the way. It is that, being meant for the protection also of the Foreign Settlements, I dare not venture to complete our arrangements without first receiving distinct commands from the high provincial authorities to do so (the Settlements being beyond your petitioner's jurisdiction).  
"I have the honour, therefore, to present for Your Excellency's approval the foregoing outline of the Force intended to be raised, and would beg that Your Excellency will see fit to grant a rescript therefore. Should Your Excellency favour me with your written approval I will again convene an assembly of those interested in this movement to decide upon rules and regulations for the placing of the proposed Commercial Volunteer Force on a permanent basis. With complimentary regards,  
[L.S.] Seal of Wang, district magistrate of Shanghai, Province of Kiangsu.  
—N. C. D. News.

## UNMUZZLED DOGS AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 25th.  
Mr. W. Cope, of the Markham Road, appeared in the British Police Court to answer adjourned summons issued against him at the instance of the Police for allowing his dog to stray upon the public thoroughfares unmuzzled. Two native dog-catchers stated that on Sunday morning at about one o'clock, they came across an unmuzzled dog in the Markham Road, and took the animal to the station. Shortly afterwards the dog was sent to Hongkong.  
Mr. Cope, in answer to the charge, said that the dog was an imported animal, and since its arrival in Shanghai had been enclosed in a space covered by a wire fence which had formerly been used as a fowl pen. It was all right when he wanted to bed at 10.30, and the next morning he was told the small dog had run out. He at once telephoned to Inspector Kelly at Carter Road that the dog had got away, as he was told that the animal had been taken by the dog-catchers and sent to the Hongkong Police Station. He then drove to Hongkong and was told by the sergeant that he could get the dog back by paying \$10. He said he would give a compendious order for the animal under protest, which the sergeant said he had not the power to accept. He asked if he could see the Inspector, and he was told he could do so. He saw Inspector Ramsey, who met him very civilly in the matter, and who finally agreed to accept the compendious order given under protest. On Monday morning he got the best advice obtainable on the subject in Shanghai, which was to the effect that the Police had no right to enforce the order. When the order which he had given for payment was presented he was refused to pay it, and his authority was nothing less than that of the British Consul. The dog had never been in the Settlement, and every care was taken of it, and it was only loose for four or five hours.  
His Worship: Then I understand that you got possession of the dog without paying any fee or indemnity.  
Mr. Cope: Yes, Sir!  
Inspector Ramsey said he desired to ask a question.  
The Court assented.  
The Inspector: When you gave me that I.O.U. did you intend to pay it?  
Mr. Cope: I intended to do so, but when I was advised that the Police had no right to demand the money I refused to honour the compendious order.  
The "I.O.U." was then put in and it ran: "This compendious order is given under protest that I might obtain delivery of my dog."  
His Worship to the Inspector: You had better go into the box.  
His Worship: When you received that order what was your impression—was it that it should be honoured?  
Inspector Ramsey: Certainly. He is a reputable man, and I would take his compendious order for that amount.  
His Worship: It is not in the province of this court to discuss the powers of the Municipal Council in the muzzling of dogs. If you wish to raise this question you can do so in the Court of Councils.  
I feel bound to speak most strongly about your action in this matter, and what you have done is likely to destroy the faith which should exist among all European subjects here, and I say your action is no credit to you. You are fined \$10.—China Gazette.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

24th July.  
NEW APPOINTMENTS.  
(1) Prince Pu Ti is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Manchou Yellow Banner organization *vis* Kuo Le-mi, resigned.  
(2) Kuo Le-mi is appointed Brigadier-General and Superintendent of Customs at Malacca, Great Wall, with a seat on the Board of Commissioners-General of the Imperial Household Department.  
PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RICE.  
The Board of Revenue is commanded to deliberate and report upon the new regulations for the monthly distribution of grain to the various Banner Organizations, as proposed by the Commissioners-General of Imperial granaries to-day.  
25th July.  
VICEROY LIU'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.  
(1) The Empress Dowager Tse-hi-tuan-yu, etc., have perused the memorial of Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Lang-kiang provinces, in which he states that, being still very ill, he is compelled to pray for permission to resign his post. Liu K'un-yi has been in office for five years, and his great experience as a provincial high official has been proved by the methodical manner in which he has ever done his duties. I hereby grant him another month's sick leave, there being no necessity for his resigning his post. And I further command that he be granted four ounces of a very best *ginseng* from the Imperial Treasury in order to give him strength and enable him to regain his health.  
THE EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.  
(2) The 30th day of the present 6th month (4th August) being the anniversary of the Empress's birth, there will be no public transaction of State affairs in the Court on the 1st and 2nd of August in celebration thereof.

## BRITISH FIREMEN STRANDED IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 27th.  
At the British Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. E. H. Burrows, three British firemen, described as out of employment, were brought up charged with drunkenness, disorderly behaviour and resisting the police in the execution of their duty. Their names were John Lovell, James Routledge and Frank Ward, the last named being further charged with assaulting a Chinese constable.  
The evidence adduced showed that the prisoners were drunk and creating a disturbance in Broadway. It was only with difficulty that they were taken to the Police Station, a Chinese constable alleging that when he asked them to move on he was threatened with violence and had to blow his whistle for assistance.  
Prisoners now denied the charges, and said they came out from home with the new Chinese cruiser *Hieting*. They were paid off at Chefoo, and were now staying at the Sailors' Home. They had no means, but their passage home had been paid by a Britisher and they would leave Shanghai by the German mail about the 5th proximo. They denied committing any breach of the peace, while Ward was stated to have assaulted a couple of native Police-men, said he was suffering from two broken ribs and had hardly strength "to wash his face."  
His Worship gave each of them the option of paying \$5 or going to gaol for a week.—S. D. Press.

## TENGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

THE C. I. P. SOME SUGGESTIONS.  
The work of opening new post-offices in this province has gone on apace until there are now in all fourteen C. I. P. O's, as compared with one ten months ago. They are without doubt a great convenience, but all the same, the postal system in the land of Uz must have had some points of superiority. If Job had lived in Shantung and wished to illustrate, for example, the brevity of life, he would hardly have said that his days were fewer than a post, though he might have used it as an illustration to insinuate that the remarks of Bildad & Co. were rather tedious. An envelope which lies before me is post-marked "Chinan, 8th June," the next post mark is "Chingchow 14th June," showing that five days were taken to make 360 li, about 120 miles; the next 480 li to Tachow the post-mark shows was accomplished in eight days; and the last 240 li to this place required, by the same infallible signs, no less than seven days. We are aware that the irregularities of time and rates, has been a source of revenue, on the contrary, they must be quite an expense; yet the above facts show that there is need of a rightening up somewhere, and we commend them to the attention of the high dignitary who sitteth at the receipt of Customs, combining that position with the somewhat incongruous office of Postmaster General.  
THE STEAM-LAUNCH SERVICE  
between this place and Chefoo, noted in our last letter as being remarkable chiefly for its irregularities of time and rates, has been continued. When an enterprising firm undertakes this service, which we hope will be done before many years, it will doubtless prove a success. There is much travel, and much discomfort, on the Great Road which runs along the coast from Chefoo to the west, but people could not afford to wait indefinitely at any of the ports where the launch stopped, when by pushing on overland they could reach their destination in two or three days at least.  
THE GERMAN TROUBLES  
The experience of our German friends launching their railroad enterprise between Tientsin and Kaumi bodes ill for their comfort when they get further inland, and into districts where the people may prove more tenacious of their rights. Intelligent natives claim that the trouble is not due to an aversion to either Teutons or "tooties," but is stirred up by the Chinese interpreters, who relying on the confidence which their German employers place in them, levy blackmail on any available person who can afford a squeeze. These rumours are true, these gentlemen proceed on their own responsibility to plant stakes in a man's burying ground, or any other spot which he may hold dear, and then inform the owner that the railroad will follow the stakes unless exemption is purchased by the payment of a good-sized fee. How much truth there is in these reports it is hard to say, but seeing it is a case of native *versus* native, there is perhaps some foundation for them; at least it would be well not to put too much confidence in the ordinary *fung*. If it were clearly understood that in case of further storming of country towns became imperative, these gentlemen should lead the attack, it might prove a powerful agency in preserving peace. That the work should be prosecuted speedily and peacefully we believe to be the desire not only of the foreigners, without regard to nationality, scattered through the provinces, but also of many intelligent natives.

P.S.—Since writing the above we learn that, in a few months the same firm will trouble the couriers through a large part of the province. Will China enter the Postal Union as a whole or in provincial detachments?—N. C. D. News Cor.  
July 20th.  
THE RUSSIAN SCHOOL.  
Two hundred students attended the entrance examination at the new Russian School. Of these 40 were received, 30 defined the vacancies of future school extension, and 120 were simply rejected. Evidently there are many young Chinese who are willing to learn a difficult language on the bare chance of getting employment in their own or the Russian Government. The average *literatus* or school teacher is very poor; many of this class are often on their ragged edge of starvation. Hence even if a young man knows that, by attending the new school, he is laying himself out for the appropriators of his native land, he may feel justified in bowing to stern necessity. It should further be noted that while nearly every recent British proposal is promptly agreed to the establishment and maintenance of a school for the teaching of the Russian language and the training of Chinese as interpreters and railway assistants. No wonder a home paper says: "There is a humour in making the Chinese pay for training the instruments of their own subjection, but it is a humour of which we are probably destined to see other manifestations." No doubt; and among others, the construction of railways at China's cost, but for Russia's future use. Instantly suspicious of England, China greedily swallows the Russian book before a ball is put on it.  
Is there not a cause?  
IN THE OFFICIAL WORLD.  
Siu Chai-nan, Chancellor of the Imperial University, has been indisposed for some time. Three times he asked for leave of absence and it was granted. Then he requested another month's leave, and also that an official might be appointed to temporarily attend to his duties in connection with the University. Both requests were granted, and the Chancellor, said Minister to Germany, Chief Director of

## PEKING.

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Northern Railway, and member of the Tsungli Yamen, is to be Acting Chancellor of the University, until Sun Ching-shan can resume his post. This, however, is not likely to occur. He has been tormented almost incessantly by the obstructionists, and "burnt children dread the fire." Meantime I-shi Ching-cheng is reputed to be the most pro-Russian of all the officials in Peking. Let those concerned take note.  
Yu Keng, the new Minister to France, left Peking with a great train on the 18th inst. Thus he will escape—at least partially—from the wearisome and dangerous intrigues of this city, and be able to trim his moccasins in the accomplishments of Western civilization amid the brilliant, but possibly not less dangerous, environment of the gay French capital.  
In returning thanks for his promotion to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Works, General Yuan Shih-kai managed to show his hostile feeling toward the Emperor in a way that would have exposed him to censure, if not to danger, if it had occurred a year ago; but as he took care to accompany his insolence towards Kuang Hsi with "well-lubricated" flattery of the Empress Dowager, he will probably gain and not lose by his meanness.  
A "SQUEEZING" DECREE.  
The Imperial Decree issued on the 11th inst. should be noted by foreigners. Asking for money is not a popular thing, therefore Kuang Hsi has to do it. The favours are distributed by the Empress Dowager. This is a "squeezing" Decree, the Board of Mining, the gold mines of Shantung, and the Chihli, the Tientsin Railway, the likin officials, salt-tax collectors, etc., are roundly accused of amassing wealth for themselves with no regard for justice (or what is worse for the necessities of the Government). The people have given the money; so far good, and they are to be commended, but the cash has failed to reach Peking, which is simply horrid. Hence there must be rapid repentance and reform. All deficits must be immediately made up, then forgiveness—possibly favours—will follow. Failing this, Commissioners will be despatched to "ferret out" Then instant and untempered retribution will fall on all transgressors, and no penitence will be of the least use. Possibly this will bring some silver to Peking. Certainly it gives the officials a splendid excuse for increased activity towards their victims, and last but not least, it may lead to many disturbances among an already over-burdened and irritated people.—N. C. D. News Cor.

Intimations.  
THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS.  
ELECTRIC LINES, \$80 Per Annum.  
PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.  
NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.  
N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.  
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK, INCLUDING:—  
BATTERIES,  
CHEMICALS,  
ELECTRIC BELLS,  
INSULATORS,  
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,  
SWITCHES,  
TELEPHONES,  
WIRE, &c., &c.  
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.  
ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS, Erected and kept in order.  
Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.  
Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.  
NOTE ADDRESS:—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
For full particulars &c., &c., Apply to:  
W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [135]  
NOTICE  
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 106, Queen's Road East.  
Mrs. HORTON.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1899. [853a]  
AN APPEAL  
THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Port, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that the will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.  
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.  
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied if required.  
The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1899. [149]

## Shipping. STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALUTTA.

THE Steamship  
"LIGHTNING,"  
Captain S. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to:  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th July, 1899. [981a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship  
"NANCHANG,"  
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th August.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to:  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th July, 1899. [968a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"  
Captain Moore, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 6th August, at Daylight.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.  
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to:  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1899. [953a]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU,"  
Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 6th August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [982a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRALEMA,"  
Captain Baker, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th August.

For Freight, apply to:  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1899. [950a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamship

"GHAZEE,"  
will be despatched for the above port on or about the 12th August.

S.S. "SIKH" will sail about 30th August.  
S.S. "ARGYLL"..... At Intervals.  
S.S. "JOHN SANDERSON"..... At Intervals.  
S.S. "AFGHANISTAN"..... At Intervals.  
For Freight, apply to:  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [968a]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"  
H. Harris, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd September.

For Freight, &c., apply to:  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1899. [975a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(ROBT. M. SLOMAN & CO.—HAMBURG).

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Full-powered Steamship

"PISA,"  
will be despatched as above on or about the 15th September.

The Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers and has an Average Speed of 13 knots per hour.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:  
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1899. [938a]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLERS PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agent for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1899. [129]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by this above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out four by four, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From Madras, &c., or S.S. *Lodianna*.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd August, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1899. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGARRY,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1899. [973a]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 9th August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th August.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th August, will be subject to rent.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1899. [968a]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [11]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the celebrated CHRONOMETER and GLASSWORK, L.D. DUNLOP TYRES'S BICYCLES—PRICE, \$100.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality A.....\$16  
Quality B.....\$12  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.

KUEN & KOMOR,



